

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1889.

NEWS CONDENSED.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

AFTER six weeks of consideration, the Senate passed its tariff bill at 2 o'clock on the 20th inst. No bill is remembered by old Senators as having consumed an equal amount of time. The bill finally passed by a handsome majority—42 to 23. Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, was the only Republican who voted against it, but he would have been joined by his colleague, Dean Cameron, had not the latter been joined by thirty-three Republicans, eight Democrats and David Davis voted for it. One Republican and eighteen Democrats voted against it. The last day of the debate was far from interesting. The day was consumed by various last efforts of Senators to amend the bill into the form they wanted it to assume. Mr. Sherman failed by a large majority to get the duties on wool raised, though there were on his side three Democrats—Brown, Cammeyer and Brewster, and Senator David Davis. Ex-Senator Newell of New Jersey, and Mitchell of Pennsylvania, all the Republican votes came from the Northwestern and Pacific coast States. In other words, Senators from the sheep-raising States voted with Mr. Sherman, and Senators from the woolen-mill States voted against him. A bill introduced by Mr. Sherman, which provided that the tariff shall not interfere with any existing treaties, but when the treaties expire the very same shall become operative. A reduction of duty on common bottles was made. The House devoted the day to consideration of the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill in committee on the whole. The river and harbor bill was handed in from the Commerce Committee.

The Army and the Fortification Appropriation bills, and the joint resolution notifying Great Britain of the desire of the United States to abrogate the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty, were passed by the Senate Feb. 21. Mr. Edmunds called up his Supplementary Anti-Polygamy bill, and some progress was made with it. The House discussed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee of the whole, when Mr. Bellenger proposed to amend the bill by attaching to it the Signal Service Bureau. Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, in reply, defended the bill, and the amendment was rejected. Mr. Bellenger's action in making an amendment upon that officer in a speech which was not only delivered, but was printed in the House, was severely rebuked by Mr. Garland for the appointment of a special committee to examine and report upon the methods of improving the navigation of the Mississippi river below Cairo was adopted by the Senate, Feb. 22. The Naval Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the Senate during the remainder of the day. The bill was practically completed. It was decided that the limit of repairs to be made to old wooden vessels should be 20 per cent. of the cost of new vessels of the same size and material. Republican members of the Senate held a caucus at which it was informally agreed to take up the Dakota Territory and give precedence to the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the House the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, and an amendment offered by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, cutting down the appropriation for the Geological Survey, was rejected after a spirited debate. Mr. Pound, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment repealing the present law relating to the declaration of statements for entry of public lands by agents or officers. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Washburn had been given an opportunity to denounce the land-sharks and adventurers who had abused the law, and he did so in a speech which was well received. Eighty Representatives voted to non-concur in the Senate tariff measures.

The Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill, Feb. 23, with clauses providing \$1,000,000 to continue work on the Robeson monitors, \$1,300,000 to begin the building of three steel cruisers and a dispatch vessel, and \$1,000,000 for the construction of a fleet of torpedo boats. The bill was discussed without action, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were reported from the committee by Mr. Allison. In the House, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in. In the House, the Senate amendments to the Fortification Appropriation bill were non-concurred in. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was completed in committee of the whole, and the amendments were adopted. The bill was then passed by the House, and the Secretary of War to detail troops to prevent trespassing.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was before the Senate on Feb. 24. Upon the provision increasing the salary of the Public Printer to \$4,000 a discussion arose as to the influence of the printer's union upon the management of the Government Printing Office. Mr. Rollins asked whether this association did not also dictate who should be employed by the Public Printer. Mr. Anthony said that if any person not belonging to the Union was employed by the printer, the members of the Union would leave the office. Mr. Hale thought the Senators must be started at hearing that a great Governmental establishment, upon which millions were spent annually, was hopelessly in the hands of a private, and, for aught we know, a secret, association, which controlled its management and controlled its employment. Mr. Hale thought the Public Printer ought to be weeded out from the office every man who was not a member of the Union and employ non-Union men. Mr. Voorhees said that, from the talk in the Senate for the last half hour, it might be supposed the printers were very dangerous people. That was not his view. He knew of no more conspiracies, penitentiaries, hard-working class. It was admitted that the printers in the Government Printing Office did their work well, and did not receive too much pay. Mr. Hawley said the printer's union was a very dangerous association, had a perfect right to form an association for their mutual benefit, to agree upon the price they would ask for their work, and to say they would not work for less, but they had no right to say another man not a member of the association should not work for less than the price he is close to do so. The amendment increasing the Public Printer's salary was lost. The bill then passed the Senate.

Mr. P. J. Sheridan, who was named by James Carey, the informer in the Phoenix Park cases, as one of the "Invincible" organizers, has been interviewed in New York. He brands the statements of Carey, so far as they relate to him, as lies, and repels with indignation the allegation that Land League funds were used to promote murder and outrage in Ireland. That he was in that country in the disguise of a priest he freely acknowledges, and admits also that he assisted in organizing the system of "boycotting" in various sections.

In the star-route trial at Washington, Rendell testified that he recently went to the room of Dorsey at a hotel, and was threatened with a term in the penitentiary for forgery unless he made an affidavit to suit the ex-Senator.

A mercantile agency in New York reports 230 failures for the week. Baughman Brothers, stationers, of Richmond, made an assignment to cover liabilities of \$30,000. Hatch & Peters, of the New York Stock Exchange, have suspended payment on account of the default of their customer, George W. Tompkins, for \$75,000 or more.

Mr. Maerz died in Montreal of drunkenness, and his husband tendered her corpse to a medical college.

The freight steamer Glamorgan, bound from Liverpool to New York, was lost in mid-ocean, seven of the crew perishing.

Pare, one of the Communist fiends, who endeavored to destroy the city of Paris, has just died in Montreal, in absolute want. The French Government had refused permission for his return.

President Arthur sent to the Senate the names of the Civil Service Commissioners, as follows: Dorman B. Eaton, of New York; John M. Gregory, of Illinois; and Leroy D. Thomas, of Ohio.

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All the temperance measures pending in the New Jersey House have been defeated. The Civil Service bill was defeated in the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

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were burned to death by their house taking fire.

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WESTERN.

Both houses of the Indiana Legislature passed bills appropriating \$100,000 for the sufferers by overflow.

The Missouri State prison, at Jefferson City, was the scene, the other day, of a formidable revolt. Just after dinner, the convicts at work in the harness-shop seized the foreman and fired a pile of loose straw. When guards went in with hose, it was promptly cut. While the flames were raging, the ring-leader and seven accomplices were placed in dark cells. The loss is \$300,000, mainly suffered by contractors.

Milwaukee dispatches announce the death of Mrs. Fanny Driscoll White, who won fame for her poetical productions.

At Rosemont, Minn., Mrs. Patrick Casey, while insane, cut the throat of her 4-year-old child and then her own, both dying almost instantly.

Manuel Lendhart, who lay in jail at Newaygo, Mich., to answer the charge of murder, mistook the noise of a ball for the voices of lawyers, and died from fright.

Two freight trains on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne line collided at Spring Mills, Ohio, both being completely wrecked, and Engineer L. Graham and Fireman Quilman lost their lives. Seventy-five head of cattle were also killed.

A new pest-house has been established at Leadville, and the public schools have been closed on account of small-pox.

As an inducement to locate the Territorial capital at that place, citizens of Watertown, D. T., have offered the Territory \$250,000 in cash and 640 acres of land.

John Gilbert the actor, has entered suit for \$20,000 against C. D. Nash and J. F. Antis of the Milwaukee Newhall House, for causing his wife's death and serious injuries to himself.

SOUTHERN.

Mr. J. S. Rhodes, his wife and two children, and two men, whose names are not given, were drowned at Wolf Island, near Cairo, by the upsetting of a small boat. Warehouses, stores, dwellings and cotton, valued at \$70,000, were consumed at Georgetown, S. C.

Craft, one of the murderers of the Gibbons girls at Ashland, Ky., has been convicted and sentenced to death.

The western counties of Texas report great loss of stock by the late blizzard, but warm weather is now bringing out the grass. The cattle-drive this season is estimated at \$25,000.

John Crawford, Auditor of Arkansas, finding his accounts short, handed the President of the Senate a mortgage on his real estate, running two years.

Rev. Dr. Kirkles, a leading Episcopalian of Baltimore, created a breeze by denouncing Sunday and liquor laws as contrary to the spirit of the age and inhale to individual liberty.

A gang of seventy-five Arkansas convicts, working on the levee below Helena, mutinied. They killed the contractor, J. H. Gant, and seventeen of the party made their escape.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FOREIGN.

In the British House of Commons Ex-Secretary Foster made a bitter attack on the Land League, which for a time created great excitement. He charged Parnell with heading the organization which started an agitation that promoted outrages and incited murder. Parnell had reaped advantages from the agitation. He did not plan the outrages, but connived at their commission. O'Kelly shouted, "It's a lie!" several times. He was named for suspension, and the suspension ordered—20 to 20.

Foster, resuming, reiterated his charges, quoting from speeches in which Parnell said murder was unnecessary. The wretches who committed the Phoenix Park assassinations had not acted on the letter but according to the spirit of these speeches. Until Parnell expressed regret and repentance he could not communicate with him. There were loud cries for Parnell, after Foster had concluded, but he remained silent.

Gen. McAdaris, who is now in Paris, enters a denial of the charge of connection with the murder of Cavendish and Burke.

By the wreck of a steamer in the Bosphorus twenty-two persons were drowned.

At Rome, the other day, the heart of Pope Pius IX. was formally removed from the crypt and placed in a marble urn near the tomb of the Starks.

The prisoners accused of the Phoenix Park murders are supplied with food from a public house, at which place a stranger calls once a week and pays the bill.

Parnell referred to the strictures of Foster in the British House of Commons, after allowing twenty-four hours for his head to cool. The speaker said he cared not what impressions he made on the English people if he only satisfied his Irish adherents. He charged Foster with suppressing the truth, and intimated that he (Foster) should now return to his congenial work of oppression in Ireland. He denied that the Land League had been associated with outrages, picked flaws in Carey's evidence, and said the present executive was unfit to administer the Crimes act in Ireland. His speech occupied thirty-five minutes, and every available space in the House was filled with auditors, among whom was the Prince of Wales.

Harrington, a Land League organizer, now confined in an Irish jail for using intimidating language, was elected to a seat in the House of Commons for West Meath.

In the postoffice at Ballydeobh, Ireland, a parcel was deposited to the address of Earl Spencer, containing several ounces of dynamite and a fuse.

The Czar of Russia has issued a ukase appointing a commission to examine into the laws relating to Jews and to prepare a report which will be submitted to the Legislative Department.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The residence of Peter Dennon, at Montague, Mich., was burned, and his three children and a servant perished in the flames.

Nine Americans have been imprisoned at Panama on suspicion of taking \$50,000 from the vault of the railroad company.

Near Port Hope, Ont., Bridget Bullen, 70 years old, cut her husband's throat, aged 30, and then fired their residence.

A. B. Williams, counsel for Dorsey and Brady in the star-route trial, has been indicted by the District Grand Jury for receiving stolen goods.

On the application of the British Government, Secretary Frelinghuysen, last week, issued a warrant for the arrest of P. J. Sheridan, of New York, an attaché of the Irish World, who arrived from Paris last October.

Belle Cook, the champion horseback rider, died at San Jose, Cal.

The St. Joseph Lead Company's mills at Bonne Terre, Mo., burned, creating a loss estimated at \$235,000.

At a packing-box factory in New York, Mr. Bernheimer fell through a skylight upon a rip-saw in rapid motion, and was instantly cut in two.

There have been thirty-five cases of small-pox at Berlin, Wis.

Baron Nordenskjöld, the Swedish explorer, has notified the Dutch Minister at Stockholm that he intends to claim the reward of \$5,000 ruiders offered in 1891 for the discovery of the northeast passage.

In the English Parliament, on the 26th ult., Parnell arraigned the Irish executives, charging arrests without cause, jury-packing, and prejudiced and unfair judges. He said Mr. Chamberlain was the only Englishman who appreciated the Irish question, which elicited ironical cheers, and intimated an amendment to the Land act was necessary for the pacification of the country. Parnell was confident of victory, because of the support of a million Irish in America.

The bill to prevent the importation of spurious teas passed the Senate on the 26th ult. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to give any information in regard to the agreement of European Ministers at Lima to make an effort toward peace. Pensions of \$30 per month were granted to the widows of Rear Admiral Bennett and Gen. Warren.

The President sent to the Senate the nominations of S. G. W. Benjamin as Minister to Persia; Wickham Hoffman, Minister to Denmark; Lucius H. Foster, Minister to Corea; and Dwight T. Reed, Consul General at Madrid.

In the House, a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules by Mr. Reed, by which the tariff bill could be taken up and passed without debate, precipitated a warm partisan debate. Mr. House, of Tennessee, denounced the proposition as a crime against the American people, and Mr. Blackburn said so jealous were the founders of the Government of control of the taxing power that they provided that nowhere on the continent should revenue bills originate except in the American House of Commons.

Yet this rule proposed that a revenue bill shall originate in the Senate, and the representatives of the people be denied an opportunity to discuss it. Mr. Cox denounced it as an outrage upon the American people, and from seating, they followed from the Democratic side of the House, when the resolution was brought to a vote.

The Democratic side of the House, then broke a quorum, and deferring further action on the resolution, Mr. Townsend introduced in the House a resolution to prevent the importation of deleterious wares from Germany. Mr. Robinson presented a joint resolution to secure the cession of Ireland to the United States by purchase or otherwise.

One Arm and One Leg.

One of the most remarkable men in Camden is a one-legged and one-armed colored man named James Weeks. He is a strong, healthy man of about forty years of age, and evidently enjoys life as much as his more fortunate and physically supplied brethren. The strange part of the thing is that, although both his left leg and his left arm are gone entirely—he having been taken out at the sockets—he is able to drive a cart, loading the vehicle as quickly and as well as they who have all their limbs, with sand or brick, and doing fully as much work as any cart driver in the city. When asked how he came to lose his limbs, he showed his injuries, as a broad grin spread over his rather generous mouth, and said: "De war took 'em off. You see, boss, I was shot down at Port Hudson. I laid dere for hour arter hour, and finkin I, Jim, you're a cooked nig, shuah, 'case I only had a piece of my left arm and none of the left leg work mentionin'." Putty soon, when de scrimmage was all over, de men come along for to pick up the wounded, and I seed Dr. Gross, a son of de old professor at de Jefferson College, I tink he was. He jus' looked at me an' den passed on.

"Hold on, surgeon," said I, "can't you help a fella? Don't go foal to lebe him leah when he can't walk." "Why," said de doctah, "you're dead! Dere ain't no use tendin' to you."

But I sisted dat I was better'n two dead men, and he 'cided to see what could be done. When I came out ob dat hospital I was jus' like you see I is now. Dey took bote limbs out foam de body at de sockets."

He draws a pension of \$18 a month from de Government, and says he has no trouble making a living and a little extra by driving a cart. Twice each year since de close of de war, Jim goes to Philadelphia to see Prof. Gross, who exhibits him to de students at de Jefferson Medical College as "Old Ironsides."

That world-renowned surgeon says that it is one of de most remarkable cases dat has ever come to his knowledge, and he does not believe dat dere is one man in a million who could have gone through what he has and still live. One-third of his body was taken from him and de whole course of de circulation of de blood changed. "Jim" gets around with ease on his crutch and de remaining leg, it mattering very little whether he uses it under his right arm or leaning against his left side, where de arm-socket only now is.—Camden (N. J.) Post.

Charleston in the War.

The city of Charleston was under siege 585 days, and for over five hundred days under fire. When Gilmore got his "Swamp Angel" planted and sent word that he would open fire on the city, the citizens of Charleston laughed over the message. His guns were five miles away, and the idea that he could do any harm was too absurd to entertain.

It is just midnight. W-r-r-r! S-s-s! Scream—rush—bang!

Gilmore has sent his first shell into the city. It strikes a brick building opposite the postoffice and explodes with a crash which turns 5,000 people out of bed. Men who heard the horrible screaming of that great shell as it came over the waters of the bay will never forget the sound.

In five minutes a second one came, but this failed to explode and is now on exhibition at Major Willis' office on the wharf. It just fits into and fills a nail keg. By the time the third one arrived all Charleston was awake and full of alarm and horror. This was the beginning of a siege which has no parallel in American warfare. Day after day—week after week—month after month, with only intervals of a few hours at a time for the guns to cool or some new move to be made, the bombardment continued.

By and by the people became used to the situation, and seemed to go to bed without any more fear than would have been shown in New York. While the street cars ceased to run, all other business was transacted as usual, and during the hottest fire of the whole siege men were loading vessels at the wharves, various factories were running, and children were playing in the public parks.

Federal history pictures Charleston in ruins and filled with woe and desolation within thirty days after Gilmore opened fire. As a matter of fact business was not suspended for a single hour. While a few families left the city, others came in, and after the first fortnight the shells were looked upon as a matter of course. Probably not more than thirty inhabitants were killed by the missiles direct, and both the big fires had their origin in other causes. As Charleston began—haughty, imperious and defiant—so she remained to the last, and when evacuated the southern Confederacy was drawing its last breath of life.—Detroit Free Press.

A Process of Cremation.

The body, covered with a pall or winding sheet, is placed in a catafalque in the chapel or reception hall, whence it descends noiselessly by means of an elevator to the crematory chamber.

This, by means of superheated air, has been raised to a white heat at a temperature of about 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit. When opened to receive the body, the in-rushing cold air cools this chamber to a delicate rose tint, and the body, after an hour in this bath of rosy light, is completely decomposed, nothing remaining but a few pounds (about 4 per cent. of the original weight) of clean, pure, pebbly ashes, which are taken out and put in an urn of terra cotta, marble or other suitable material, and placed in a niche of the columbarium, or buried, or delivered to the friends to be disposed of as they desire.

The Sunflower's Fidelity to the Sun.

That the sunflower follows the sun in its westward journey is well known, but when does it turn its face back again to the east to greet the morning sun? Mr. C. A. White, of Washington, in a letter to Nature, relates an incident which throws some light upon the subject.

One evening, he says, during a short stay at a village in Colorado, in the summer of 1881, I took a walk along

the banks of a long irrigating ditch just as the sun was setting. The wild variety of Helianthus annuus grew abundantly there, and I observed that the broad faces of all the flowers were, as usual in the clear sunset, turned to the west.

Returning by the same path less than an hour afterward, and immediately after the daylight was gone, I found to my surprise that much the greater part of those flowers had already turned their faces full to the east in anticipation, as it were, of the sun's rising. They had in that short time retraced the semicircle, in the traversing of which, with the sun, they had spent the whole day. Both the day and night were cloudless, and apparently no unusual conditions existed that might have exceptionally affected the movements of the flowers.

SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.

To BRIGHTEN BRASS.—The brilliancy of gold can be imparted to brass ornaments by just washing them with strong lye made of rock alum, one ounce of alum to a pint of water; wash, rub with leather and fine tripoli.

KEEPING THE HEAD CLEAN.—The Druggists' Circular gives the following recipe for the "dry shampoo," and considerably used by barbers, now generally known as "Sea Foam":

Alcohol..... 16 ounces
Water..... 16 ounces
Ammonia..... 1 ounce
Cologne..... 1 ounce

It is rubbed on the head until the liquid evaporates. No subsequent rinsing is necessary.

USE A LITTLE OIL.—The Prairie Farmer suggests occasionally touching the latches, locks, and hinges of the doors with a drop of kerosene or a little tallow from the candle, and thus keeping them well lubricated. It will insure the smooth and quiet shutting of the doors and prevent the jarring, grating, or creaking so common in neglected cases. By this attention the doors and latches will last longer.

HOME-MADE BAKING POWDER.—For those who prefer their own baking powder, we offer the following recipe: Pure cream of tartar, two pounds; bicarbonate of soda, one pound; corn starch, one ounce. All the ingredients must be perfectly dry before mixing, and very thoroughly mixed. One teaspoonful is required to one pound of flour. If the materials are not pure, of course the result will not be satisfactory.—Scientific American.

A FANCY IN APRONS.—Aprons made of brown linen of the proper width so that the selvage needs no hemming at the sides may be made very pretty by fringing out the bottom to the depth of two inches; overcast the edge where the raveling ceases, then about two inches above that draw out threads for an inch and a half, and then run a blue or scarlet ribbon through the threads that are left, making blocks of the ribbon and thread alternately. Above and below this a row of feather stitching is added, and a row on the band and sides also; the pocket trimmed to match is put on the right side.

OAK STAINS.—Oak floor stains: Two quarts of boiled oil, half a pound of ground umber (mixed in oil by color-man), one pint of liquid driers (turbine), one pint of turpentine; mix. After cleaning and planing your boards, lay this on with the grain of the wood. If required lighter, add naphtha till the required shade is attained; it darkens with age. Give it twelve hours to dry; then varnish with wood varnish, or use only beeswax and turpentine. The result is good in time, but slower than varnish. To get your line straight across a room to stain a border, chalk a long piece of string, strain it where you require your line, then lift the center and let it fall sharp on the boards. The result will be a clear line in chalk. Quantities given will stain a two-foot border round a room twenty feet by sixteen feet.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH.—No young lady can be really beautiful if she has such teeth as are sometimes seen, black, broken and covered by tartarous adhesions. Such teeth are not only unsightly, disgusting, but, with their filthy accumulations, their ulcerated fangs, are unfavorable to health. But with beautiful teeth, a clean mouth, an amiable expression, almost any one is beautiful, with but a little regard to the more features. It is impossible to have pretty teeth without care, without brushing, without the removal after each meal of the bits of food in the cavities, etc., which should be done with nothing harder than a quill, always avoiding pins, needles, knives, and the like. As soon as the enamel is cracked, or removed, exposing the true bone to acids, such as are produced by the decay of food, fermentation, there is danger. Avoid acid and gritty powders, but use castile soap water, also avoiding the extremes of heat and cold by which this enamel is cracked and destroyed. Borax and water, with a small amount of spirits of camphor (twenty drops to a pint), will make a good dentifrice, using a soft brush at least daily, rinsing the mouth after meals.

A Lucky Young Man.

One of the lucky young men of California is Mr. James V. Coleman, of Menlo Park, a graduate of Georgetown College, D. C., who was elected last year to the California Assembly, and it is said has Congressional aspirations, though only 32 years old. A few years ago he was a clerk at a Nevada mine at \$100 a month. He was a nephew of Wm. T. O'Brien, the bachelor bonanza king. During the last illness of his uncle, Jimmy nursed him and was rewarded with a gift of \$500,000, in addition to \$300,000 bequeathed in his will. The uncle also made him executor of his estate, which yielded in fees \$164,000. The whole value of Uncle Billy's estate was a little over \$9,000,000. After the legacies were paid, the residue, was turned over to Mr. O'Brien's two sisters—Mrs. Coleman—Jimmy's mother—and Mrs. Joseph McDonough. The two ladies inherited \$3,500,000 each.

EVERYBODY goes to Saratoga to drink the water, but that doesn't explain why bar-tenders there are paid \$200 a month, and it is hard to get them at that.—Burlington Hawkeye.

How Sam Johnson Got the Better of the Recorder.

The first case called was that of Sam Johnson, who was charged with having beaten his wife.

"If you have paid attention, Mr. Johnson," said the Recorder, toying with a pen, "you are doubtless aware that those nearest and dearest to you, after you have paid your fine, have made it pretty evident that you are a black fiend."

"Dat's not de way you talked to me when you wanted me to vote for you," retorted Sam sulkily.

"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."

"Dat ain't what you tole me. Ef you had tole me dat ar I nebber would hab voted for you in dis world. You tole me dat ef I voted your ticket you would ebber after regard me in de light ob a personal friend."

"Silence in court. What proof have you got dat you didn't inflict those bruises on her person?"

"I always heered a married man had de right to correct his wife."

"You hear to much, Mr. Johnson," replied the Recorder, who had regained his good humor.

"There can be no reasonable objection to your appealing to the more tender susceptibilities of the partner of your joys with the toe of your boot. You may even, on special occasions, as on the Fourth of July or Ash Wednesday, warm her up with a skillet, bounce a stick of wood on her person, or cause a bootjack to carom among her features. The law encourages you to regulate your own family affairs as long as you keep within the bounds of moderation, but when you mistake murderation for moderation then, Sam, just at that crisis the law steps in."

"I was only a sportin' wid her."

"You were sportin' with her, and now you are trying to make game of me. That will never do, Sam. That banged nose speaks out in thunder tones, and gives the lie to your assertions; that gouged eye is mute but eloquent witness against you; and beside there is the testimony of the neighbors who heard the whacks. Ten days in the county jail."

"I don't tink you am doin' de square thing by me. I voted for you, and I helped elect you."

"That's just it. You helped me into a position, and now I have helped you into a position, so that I don't tink you ought to accuse me of ingratitude any more."—Texas Siftings.

Knowing Too Many People.

The older we grow the more fastidious, as a rule, we become socially. We like the friends we can count upon—who are "as easy as an old shoe" with us; but we shrink from the new ones, especially, I need not say, from any that give the least suggestion of patent-leather. There are those to whom the companionship of persons of title makes amends for everything; but I am speaking of a class who have overlived such illusions and made up their minds, during the span left them in this world, to be comfortable. Old friends, or, if new ones, nice ones; intelligent society with a humorous bent in it; the most perfect freedom of thought and speech; these alone to mature persons make social life worth living; all the rest is strained, pretentious and uncomfortable.

As a very young man, I once sought an introduction to a well-known woman of letters in London. She is not now of much importance, being dead and forgotten; but all literary persons had then an attraction for me (as indeed they have now), and I expressed a wish through a common friend to know her. "My dear fellow," he wrote, after making his application, "she will have nothing to do with you. She says she knows a great deal too many people already."

At the time I thought this rather rude, but I have long learned to envy that lady's moral courage. How delightful it would be, if one dared, to have that noble truth printed on one's card, and when new folks call upon us whom one does not know to return them this by post: "Mr. So and So's compliments, but he knows a great deal too many people already!"—Longman's Magazine.

The sausage is the only species of ground-hog that does not hibernate in the winter.</